MOUND-BUILDERS.

An Interesting Discussion of Their Refuse-Heaps.

Reolithic Date of the Mound-Builders-Their Relation to Preceding and Subsequent Populations-Character of Their ent Indians."

BY DR. J. H. PORTER,



countries upon whose ent materials, although

onother mollusk shells. longing to the former people. Nearly all of them are Pape From Mound AT lives, those animals LA POETE, IND. which were associated

through which they had passed. "They have revealed," says the Marquis de Nadailiac, "the every-day life, the food, the Such remains may be regarded as mounds

they were not the work either of isolated shelterless upon the earth, but of "a numerous people living in social intercourse and dwelling | manufactures are the coarsest of all. for long periods in a single locality."

These relies of the past are not perhaps so old Lund found in the limestone caverns of the with the pamps man of Amaghino, who roofed his subterranean house with the back plate of selves were more or less isolated. the great fossil armadillo.

Still, among those shell-heaps, which extend all along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to in societies without mutual aggression and out-Florida, and are found upon the rivers emptying into this ocean, many are, without doubt, very ancient, and many may be contemporaneous with anything in the way of post-glacial remains yet discovered.

The constructions of the Mound-builders proper, however, are very different from the above-mentioned monuments of an ante-historic era. The mound itself belongs to every country in its earlier ages. It might almost be said that mankind at large had built tumuli, cairns and burrows for their dead; that they had everywhere made artificial elevations on which to place altars, temples, palaces, and citadels.

Nevertheless, the earthworks of America stand by themselves, and nowhere else are they equaled either in extent, variety of form and structure, or in adaptation to so large a number of uses.

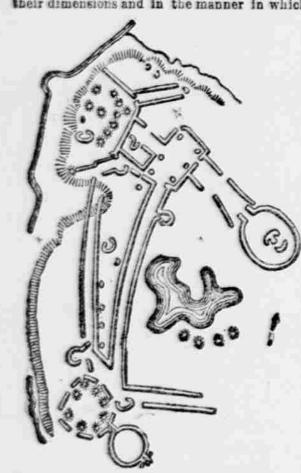
American mounds are square, oval, round, built in the shape of rectangular parallelograms, and occasionally assume triangular or polygonal outlines. From Wisconsin to the Gulf of Mexico gigantic representations of animals were formed of earth-totems of ruling tribes, probably-in which case the absence of the human frame is readily accounted for, since this was seldom or never used for totemic

Besides definite geometrical figures there were likewise curtains covering the entrances to field fortifications, platforms for superstructures of many kinds, pyramids dedicated to similar ends, and long lines of straight embankment that Morgan supposes to have served as supports to the communal dwellings of an-

These works were frequently defensive in character, they contributed to protect cultivated areas and defend places of sacrifice or council grounds, to secure prehistoric towns from surprise, to guard assemblies of the people engaged in social business or religious rites, and were designed to maintain the integrity of strategic positions upon an extended scale, and additionally they formed the invariable adjuncts to all the architecture of the period that

was intended to be permanent. Farther south, in Central America and Mexico, these tumuli, whether constructed of earth alone or of earth faced with stone, lost their varied character, and inathis part of the continent they simply served as foundations for buildings, and appeared in the shape of trunested pyramids. One purpose to which the mound was applied, namely, as a place of sepulcher, has scarcely been noticed, yet this was one of its principal uses, and probably the one for which it was originally designed.

Sepulchral mounds differed considerably in their dimensions and in the manner in which



PLAT OF ANCIENT WORKS NEAR NEWARK.

OHIO. life beyond the grave which was but a repeti- as most pleasing to the Deity.

tion of that which they had led here. These grave-heaps record the existence of many different mortuary customs, and they spirit were unchanged by its departure, here, thow conclusively that all the European meth- as elsewhere, they murdered and buried alive ods of disposing of the dead, including crema- the wives and retainers of a chief in order that tion, were in vogue in America during suc- he might be properly attended in the realms cessive periods of the prehistoric ages. A of shade, number of crania, together with other portions It is probable, however, that in some places of the skeleton, have been disinterred from mortuary rites and their accompanying beliefs

these burial places. and capacity to mental development yet ascer- quence of intellectual growth.

tide opinion has heretofore set strongly to- stone structures, and as an intermediate term | claims against the Government. He was a occupied the central region of the United name of cliff-dwellings. States in which the greater number of these | There is no certainty about the chronology prehistoric relics have been brought to light. of these monuments, and it is impossible to covered in the various departments of natural | zona extend, or when those cyrics in the rocky

forms a single species, and that the human race is not only a unit, but has been continuous from the first. The antiquity of mankind, the degree to which adjustment and readjustment may change them, and the extent of primitive peoples' migrations have all been underestimated and misconceived under the influence of theoretical preconceptions. Those writers continent at large, and of the general features who are probably the best prepared to express an authoritative opinion upon this question say that the type represented by the Mound-

builders was not unique. Dr. Brinton's statement to the effect that these works were constructed by "the fore-Remains-The Social Phase Which They fathers of the present Indians," expresses the Represented-"Forefathers of the Pres- sense of this school of ethnologists, and Cava remarks in this connection their assignment to "a mythical people of a different civilization, is to reject a simple and satisfactory explanation of a fact in favor of one that is far-fetched

and incomplete." In both instances the populations belonged to the Neolithic Period. The tribes who Co., Ark. called by different | erected the earthworks of Ohio, Indiana, and names in the various Illinois, and these who were found by the early French, English, and Spanish explorers rivers and coasts they in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tribuare found. They are taries, corresponded closely, so far as their also composed of differ- culture is concerned.

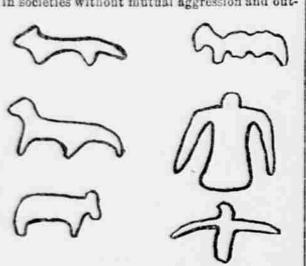
The appliances of life, creeds and customs of for the most part these | the Indians of the forests and plains will be masses, often of great considered herealter. It is now necessary, in size, chiefly consist of order that this sketch may make some apoyster, muscle, clam preach to completeness, to describe those be-

But few traces of human presence anywhere prehistoric, and in the are earlier than these furnished by ceramic relayers which successive mains. Pottery is, even in its fragments, one generations of savage of the most indestructible of all substances, feasters added they and it is also in some form one of the most have left behind common among the productions of mankind. much from which ar- The origin of the potter's art, like that of all cheologists now divine others, is purely conjectural, and it is very imthe character of their probable that they had a common origin. There must have been an immense period when men made nothing, and this was followed with them, the state of by one during which their rude experiments their primitive arts, and those social phases | in different directions which did not result in appliances sufficiently perfect to be permanent. | III.

Wherever they lived, however, human beings who had passed out of primitive savagery manners, the journeys, and the migrations of attempted to prepare and preserve food, and the prehistoric men." By means of these kitchen- plasticity of wet clay, its presence everywhere, last year's .- J. H. McDougal, Athens, Me- ried hunting parties of these natives out to sea, middens, shell-heaps, sambaguis, "their progress | and the obvious fact that it hardened with heat, can be followed and their gradual improvement | naturally suggested it as a material for manufacture. But the clay itself and the processes to which it was subjected differed considerably constructed without design. It is evident that | with locality. For example, better pottery was made in Missouri than in Ohio; that of Kensavages or of small nomadic groups, wandering | tucky and Virginia cannot be compared with the earthenware of Illinois, and the Michigan

Although the evidences of an extensive commercial intercourse are found in the tumuli of as the palgeolithic implements described in a | these and other States, intercommunication previous paper, nor are most of those existing | was both slow and indirect. Articles, chiefly on this continent coeval with the skeletons Dr. | those which were ornamental, curious, or had some superstitions significance, passed from Lacoa do Sumidouro, in Brazil, or probably tribe to tribe until they had traversed long distances, but, for every reason, the groups them-

All that the highest civilization can accomplish has not as yet fitted men to live together



ANIMAL SHAPES OF MOUNDS IN WISCONSIN. rage, and in the nature of things the elements of all kinds contributing to disaggregation and incoherence must be both more numerous and more powerful among undeveloped peo-

Those of whom we are speaking at present had arrived at the age of cut and polished stone. They made pipes and vases of this material, and carved it into the likeness of animals with which they were familiar. Indeed, this kind of sculpture may be called characteristic of the prehistoric Americans. Farther, if utensils of the same kind be taken together. there is little doubt that "alike in material, execution, and ornamentation" ceramic art in this country surpassed that belonging to central Europe in a similar period.

That immense area between the Ohio River and Gulf of Mexico, the Mississippi and the Alleganies has been peopled for an unknown structures witness to the presence of a numerous population, whose general likeness is established by those evidences which the mounds have preserved. These indicate similar burial rites, arts, and industries. Nomads could never have thrown up intrenchments equal in extent, and, in fact, would have had no motive for doing so.

The same reasoning applies to their substructures for temples and fortified inclosures for public assemblies. Multitudes such as labored here must have been largely supported by agriculture, and they were most probably in some degree pastoral also. Whether their constructions were effected by continuous work or whether they are to be looked upon as of gradual growth, social organization to the degree that in those days the multitude were under some kind of abiding control and direction is an unavoidable conclusion, not only from all the circumstances attaching to this particular the characters of unevolved mankind every- M., Brussells, Lincoln Co., Mo.

Little more than this can be said without going into details and explanations, for which there is no space. So far as the implications of natural science apply to the Mound-builders. there is no more reason for supposing that a UEL WARD, Rowena, Audrain Co., Mo. special type of mankind once inhabited the region where their works exist and then passed away utterly than there is for the old opinion that genera and species in zoology are discontinuous and stand by themselves. It has been pointed out that Palæolithic men were distributed generally over the continent, and that before these the California Gold Drift contained the relic of a far more ancient race.

Nothing warrants a denial of the general relations of succession between all the human inhabitants of the Western World, which has evi- ara Co., N. Y. dently been populated long enough for the evolution of those differences by which they are

marked. It remains to say that, although this race, so far as anatomical evidence goes, was an inferior one, it had made a certain definite and unmistakable advance in mental development. Man, living or dead, and mortal power, no longer limited the possibilities of conception concerning the highest being, and had ceased to be the center and source of all manifestations of energy. They had generalized the efficiencies of the ghost, and attained to a view, however imperfect, of impersonal action in nature. The sun revivified the earth, and in its beneficence was alike towards all. This they worshiped they were constructed. Sometimes the dead | with cults differing in development, but, in so were placed in a superficial grave and the soil | far as is known, alloyed in all cases by the sursolidly heaped upon them. On other occasions ' vival of those darker superstitions belonging to their relies were inclosed in crypts of stone an earlier social state, according to which with all the appliances and ornaments that human sacrifice, for instance, as being one in wavage imagination conceived as essential to which immolation was made of a life more valthe honor or necessities of the departed in a | uable than that of the beasts, was looked upon

> Again, as the other world was a counterpart of this one, and the needs and feelings of the

had transcended the epoch in which the ghost With regard to their average type as indica- was considered to be altogether the same with tive of inferiority or superiority of organiza- a living being, and this and the other world tion, there seems to be no doubt that the men | to be identical. The earthen images found in to whom they belonged were of a relatively low | several sepulchral mounds are most likely suborder. More than this cannot be said with any stitutes for actual victims. They symbolize certainty. The specimens have not been nu- the ritualistic conception, but belong to a date the war, when he raised a company and was merous enough to warrant sweeping general- in which a certain dematerialization of sacri-Izations, nor are the relations of configuration | fice succeeded its earlier barbarities as a conse-

The foregoing statements contain most of of Cavalry on the staff of Gen. Sibley. At the A somewhat extensive literature exists upon | what is known concerning the Mound-builders. | close of the war he came to Washington, where this subject, and the general tendency of scien- | Further south these earthworks are replaced by ward the conclusion that this race was sai between these and the remains of partially- member of Reynolds Post, 6. Grand Army of generis-was altogether different from that to settled Indian tribes may be placed those which the tribes belonged who subsequently remains that are known under the general ber of De Molay Commandery, Knight Tem-

Everything, however, that has been dis- say how far back in time the Pueblos of Ari-

ford protection to their inhabitants. But if succession in time is uncertain the relation which such remains sustain to each other as marking social eras is evident, and before entering upon the subject of American races proper, it will be well to present an outline of which distinguish these aggregates.

THE WHEAT REPORT. Condition and Prospect of the Crop Through-

out the Country. ARKANSAS. The wheat crop in this Township looks 10 per

cent, thriftier than it did at this time last year. About two-thirds the usual acreage was seeded, and that late, on account of dry weather. It is now growing fast, spreading, and bids fair to be a full crop.-J. P. Owen, Gaither, Boone CALIFORNIA

Beginning with the last of December, we have had timely rains up to this time for the different grains grown here-wheat, cats and barley. The acreage is above the average. Crop and fruit prospects generally good .- W. F. JAMES, Valley Center, San Diego Co., Cal. We have had plenty of rain, and crops are in

DELAWARE. The wheat of Kent County looks tolerably fair. I think there will be an average crop .-H. C. DEAN, Harrington, Del.

here.-J. D. Coates, Elk River, Humboldt Co.,

ILLINOIS. Wheat looked thin and light on the ground at the beginning of Winter, but has been pro- people then, no attention was given to the time. - A. W. PAUL, Coulterville, Randolph Co.,

nard Co., Ill.

The prospects for a large wheat crop in this the banner wheat County in this State are very good. The acreage sown is fully up to last year's .- W. S. HALL, Fruit, Madison Co., Ill. The wheat crop in this vicinity was injured very much by the drouth, but we have prospects of a half crop.-GEO. WILSON, Janesville, Coles Co., Ill.

The late rains have saved the wheat crops in central Indiana, and now unless rust or some untoward circumstance sets in a fine crop will be harvested. The acreage is large.-JACOB A. GOIN, Co. B, 8th Ind. Cav., Omega, Hamilton Co., Ind.

INDIAN TERRITORY. In the northern part of the Indian Territory adjoining Cherokee County, Kan. (also Cherokee County, Kan.) wheat is doing fine. Prospect of a good wheat crop. Oats pretty well. All sown .- T. H. McConnell, Melrose, Kan.

KANSAS. Wheat in this section (southeastern Ford County) is coming right to the front, recent reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Much of it did not come up till this Spring. That which was "hogged" in don't look quite so well. It bids fair, judging from present indications, to make a good crop. A large acreage | carried on their vessels Indian canoes and of cats and barley is being put out. Corn will | crews to man them. not be planted this season to a very large extent. The bad weather during the greater part of March put farmwork back considerably .-

W. V. CULVER, Bucklin, Kan. Wheat looks fine in this County. Best prospect for a crop that ever was known at this time of the year.-R. C. GARNES, Coronado, Wichita Co., Kan.

MICHIGAN.

have a hard scramble to make a half crop,-W. G. PORTER, Weston, Lenawee Co., Mich.

MISSOURI.

Wheat looks bad; very bad. I think our wheat cannot make two bushels to the acre, because of dry Fall and freezing-out in the Winter. We have had five good wheat crops in succession, but this one seems to be a failure. Wheat is 70 cents per bushel. The peach buds seem to be killed by the cold Winter; 241 degrees below zero was too much for them. We down last Fall and covering well with straw. and Co. H. 1st Ohio H. A., Coffeysburg, Daviess Co., Mo.

The wheat prospect in this part of the County is poor. The drouth in the Fall retarded the sowing till late, and a good portion of the seed perished. Wheat that did come up looked very bad, and will not make the seed sown. Since my 13 years' residence in this section I have never seen the prospect so poor, with but one exception, when the wheat failed almost entirely.-JAMES M. TRIMBLE, Co. E.

73d Ill., Norton, Saline Co., Mo. Wheat does not look as well as last year's. Owing to the dry Fall and the late tillage it was sown late and badly put in. We have an average acreage sown which is now coming out and looks very well at this time. I think we Everybody will admit the soundness of this will make an average crop if nothing befalls it instance and from everything that is known of | from this on .- G. W. HOPKINS, Co. G, 3d M. S.

> The wheat crop in this part of the County, and just north of the County line, in Monroe County, is almost a total failure, and from present prospects will not make one-third of a crop; the late sowing being especially poor .- SAM-Wheat in this County (Howell, south Missouri) is extra good .- E. J. BLANGHARD, 2d Ohio L. A., Peace Valley, Howell Co., Mo.

> > NEW YORK.

Wheat never looked better all through the County. I have not written, before because February and March are the months that try the wheat here, but the freezing time is over now, and the promises are for a fair crop.-GEO. GREENWOOD, P. O. Box 76, Ransomville, Niag-

The prospect for wheat in this locality has improved wonderfully the past week. Field that looked almost bare during our March freezing, look quite green now. We had a large yield last year, and the present crop will not be less than 15 per cent, short of last year's crop.-I. THOMAS, Center, Montgomery Co., O. Wheat is not as promising as one year ago. Some early-sown fields are good, but late wheat on clay land is poor. We have had a good deal of rain lately, which has helped the late-sown wheat very much. I fear the young clover is injured .- J. B. A., West Leipsic, Putnam Co., O. In this part of the County wheat looks very unfavorable, on account of dry weather in the Fall, and too much freezing and thawing in March. From present indications the crop will be short from 30 to 40 per cent. of that of last year's.-JACOB SULSER, Martel, Marion Co., O.

WEST VIRGINIA. The wheat so far as I have seen looks well. very well. The frosts of the past few days have injured the fruit a good deal, but still we have a good bit left .- ROB'T P. MCRAE, St.

Albans, Kanawha Co., W. Va. Read "Better than a Pension." See page 4.

Capt. Jos. Baniels Dead. Capt. Joseph Daniels, 1st Minn. Cav. (Mounted Rangers), died at his residence in Washington, on Thursday, April 14, of neuralgia of the heart. Capt. Daniels was born in Windsor, Vt., in 1818, and in early life moved to western New York. He went to St. Paul, Minn., in 1850, and practiced law until the outbreak of commissioned Captain of the Mounted Rangers, which was engaged in fighting the Indians of the Northwest. He was at one time Chief he has since practiced law, and prosecuted the Republic; a prominent Mason, being a memplars, and a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason. He was buried on Friday, April 15, at Glenwood Cemetery.

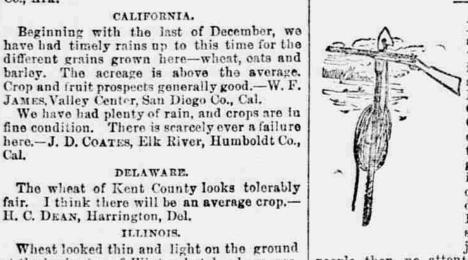
See notice " Patchwork Pictures of the War " colones tends to confirm the belief that man sides of the southwestern canyons ceased to af- on another page.

KILLING THE SEAL.

The Bad Results of Pelagic Hunting Explained.

How the Natives Hunt-Their Objection to Fire-arms-Legal Killing-The Rookeries on Pribylov Islands-The Root of the Bering Sea Troubles-The Only Way to Preserve the Commercial Value of the Fur-

BY HENRY W. ELLIOTT.



HE first white traders appeared off the northand down between Prince William's Sound, Coast of Oregon. They observed Indians off the Straits of Fuca engaged at times in spearing fur-seals out at sea, distance from land. But as the sea-otter skins was the only object in view for our

tected from cold by snow; has had no freezing subject of fur-seal skins-they were then and thawing in March to bring it out of the of little or no value. After we took possesground. The warm weather and rains have sion of Alaska, in 1867, the fur-seal islands had a good effect on it, and I don't think I ever in Bering Sea were carefully managed by the saw the fields look greener or prettier at this | Government, and the value of this industry rapidly increased. White men, in 1872, began to take notice of the manner in which the The late rains have brought the wheat out | Makah Indians at Cape Flattery captured wonderfully, the average being equal with last | their fur-seals, and soon they followed suit. year's crop. The acreage is also about equal to But they fitted out schooners at first, and carso that the Indians need not make for the land at every nightfall, whereby a great deal of time was lost by them.

The savages do all of their hunting with a spear, and capture only those animals which they happen to find sleeping in the water. By quietly paddling the cance up from the leeward, the hunter is brought within easy striking distance of the sleeping seal, and the spear head once fastened in the body of the seal, the escape of that animal is impossible, because a line is attached to the weapon, and the savage hunter can and does draw the wounded creature up to the gunwale of the cance, where it is hit on the skull with a short-handled club and speedily secured.

American and Canadian fishermen of Vancouver's Island and Puget Sound in the seventies began to seriously undertake the business of sealing for themselves, but the Indians did not fancy working for their white brethren at first, because they used rifles and shotguns.

This use of fire-arms the natives declared body. then, too, the white hunters killed and wounded so many that they did not recover the bodies of. But seal skins were valuable and growing more so every year; so the white men grew restless; then, finally, in 1885-1886, began the extended cruises which followed the herd of fur-seals up into Bering Sea, and

In 1872-'74 when I first visited the Pribylov or Seal Islands of Alaska, the only open-water hunting of the fur seal then done was as I have illustrated it. Here off the entrance of the Straits of Fuca, some seven to 15 miles, and up along the west coast of Vancouver Island, are a series of fishing banks, upon which great numbers of halibut and other food-fishes resort at certain seasons of the year. To and from these banks from time immemorial the sav-Wheat in this section is looking well on ages of that coast have traveled in their neat sandy and gravelly land, but on clay it is dugout canoes. They are shrewd judges of the badly damaged, especially late-sown wheat, weather, and must be so, as an ocean journey The weather has been good for it for the last out 15 or 20 miles to sea and back again after week, as we are having plenty of rain. If it fishing in the same day, would be a highly should come off dry a good many pieces would risky undertaking, for when storms do arise off Cape Flattery (and they often do), they are proverbial for their severity and the wildness

of the water. The example and success of the hardy savages has led our people into the active prosecution of an industry known as pelagic fur-sealing, which has nearly precipitated a war between America and Great Britain. Happily the counsels of moderation have prevailed and we have peace with honor.

The fact has been pretty well established now that the fur-seal rookeries of Bering Sea time. The multiplicity and variety of its saved the buds on 25 trees by leveling them on the Pribylov Islands are in danger of commercial ruin; that the numbers of those ani-I have been a farmer 24 years in Missouri .- | mals have been so diminished since I made my JOHN T. WADE, Corporal, Co. H, 117th Ohio, calculations of their condition in 1872-'74 as to be less than one-third in 1890 of my figures made 16 years ago. Now, if we are going to save these seals from

indiscriminate slaughter in the high seas, we want to save them by taking that action which will result in the greatest good to the greatest number, not only of our own people, but of the people of the whole civilized world where furs are prized and worn. With this object honestly exhibited we can

confidently ask for and secure the co-operation of that foreign aid necessary to save the Pribylow rookeries from commercial ruin. I say "commercial ruin," because saving merely the species from extermination is not enough, and is in itself an idle attempt were it made. generalization. Now comes the tug of war over what we shall do to accomplish this result-. c., John Bull, Russia, and the United States. The fur-seals are killed for their skins by the

open-water hunters from the time they first strike the Californian coast in February until they return to the islands in Bering Sea during the July following. I am not opposed to these men, but I am opposed to their methods. The pelagic scaler kills indiscriminately old and young, male and female, if he kills at all, since he cannot possibly tell these classes apart when he shoots at them in the sea, for he sees nothing but a brief glimpse of a seal's snout or neck in the tumbling water where he shoots. If he kills at all, he kills everything he happens to see, and he cannot discriminate even if he desired to.

On the other hand, the legal killing is done on the Pribylov Islands, where it can be regulated to absolute limits of age and sex. It can be so adjusted in its operations so as to be without the least harm to the regular increase and preservation of the herd.

Therefore, any fair-minded man can understand in the light of these facts that unchecked pelagic sealing means a speedy ruin of the Pribylov herd as a commercial factor. And can honestly arise will be the question of how much time will it take to destroy these rookeries if the pelagic sealer be not stopped. The fur-scal hard leaves the Pribylov Islands and Bering Sea every November, and strikes

out over the North Pacific Ocean in a S.S.E. course, until it appears off the California coast in February following. It turns northward and feeds up, so as to be off the Straits of Fuca in March, off Sitka in April, under the lee of Kenai Peninsula in May, under the lee of Kodiak Island and the Alaskan Peninsula in June, and by the 10th of July it will have reentered Bering Sea through the passes of the Aleutian Chain. From July until November. again, this herd remains on the Pribylov Islands,



Just like clock-work -that's the way your whole system moves along, when Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have put it in order. That's what they're made for-to regulate the system as well as cleanse and renovate it. These are the original Little Liver Pills, tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules; mild and gentle in their action, but thorough and effective-no pain, no griping. One little Pellet for a laxative - three for a cathartic, Sick

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superiority of these little pills

"I'm 'fraid he'll want me to haul something

breeding, and feeding within the limits of Be-

This migration route of the fur-seal herd of Alaska is now well understood by at least 100 vessel owners and masters of sealing schooners. I presume, to-day, there are at least 100 to 120 of these craft busily engaged, with their crews, aggregating some 2,500 Canadian and American

This fleet consisted of only 17 vessels in 1886, 29 in '87, 31 in '88, 32 in '89, 42 in '90, and 86 in '91. Thus its growth has been rapid and the end is right at hand for the seals, unless the business be checked.

The pelagic catch of 1891, covering everything taken in the open water, was 62,000 skins. . Of these 12,000 were taken in Russian waters, 10,000 in Bering Sea, 36,000 in the North Pacific, and some 4,000 off the California coast and the Straits of Fuca. Had it not been for that modus vivendi of

last Summer, the catch would have been at least 150,000, and the absolute ruin of the rookeries accomplished. For that matter they are subwest coast of America | stantially ruined now, and it will require great in 1786-'89, cruising up | care and nice management on the part of our Government to restore them, even if we get a satisfactory settlement from the coming Board Cook's Inlet, and the of Arbitration at Paris.

Now, this pelagic catch of 1891, some 62,000 skins, represents the actual killing, in my opinion, of at least 180,000 adult animals, and as 90 per cent. of them are females heavy with their unborn young, it means the destruction quite a considerable of some 300,000 seals, old and young.

I frankly admit that I cannot prove this frightful waste of life by the pelagic sealer. I know that Canadian and American sealers can be found who will swear that they do not lose 10 per cent, of what they wound and kill, and that they do not kill an undue proportion of females; that they can shoot just as well at sea as on land, and they never, hardly ever, shoot at a seal unless they are sure of getting it. But just think a moment. These seals have

the peculiarity of immediately sinking when instantly killed by a bullet or buckshot, and of diving and swimming away when slightly or even mortally wounded, unless so wounded as to be dazed or stunned, and while in this state they then flounder about at the surface of the water.

Understanding this, suppose, for the sake of argument, that the hunter never makes a mistake, but always clean kills his seal, unless that seal is close by his boat, which so seldom occurs that it is hardly worth presupposing, he must row that dory over some 50 to 100 yards of ruffled, choppy water to the exact spot where the seal shot at disappeared. Now, if that water is ruffled by the wind, how is that boat going to be so steered as to bring up exactly over the wake of the seal's diving, so that the hunter can look down into the sea and discern the sinking carcass, which will be anywhere from four to six feet submerged and still slowly sinking? The wake of that seal's disappearance is not marked by the sinking carcass in the slightest manner, and it is pure guesswork on the part of the hunter as to the precise locality of sinking; and unless, after shooting, he is not over that small spot in less than a minute or two he cannot possibly secure the

was all wrong. -it scared the scale away: and Last year this pelagic fur-scaling fleet captured at least 40,000 fur-seals in the North Pacific Ocean, and if that number of seals can be destroyed and secured in this manner without a single vessel entering Bering Sea, is it not perfectly clear that closing Bering Sea alone will not save the fur-seal herd of Alaska from commercial ruin?

If it were a mere matter of saving these animals from extermination as species, then there would be no need of concern from any quarter; but if these Alaskan rookeries are to be of the least value to the commerce of the world, then the concern is great and the danger positively

If we ever restore these interests to their former fine form and number, such as I beheld them in during 1872-'74, we must protect the existing remnant of that herd in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, as well as in the Bering Sea; we must save them from molestation there from May until October every year, and to do this we must have the cordial aid and agreement of Great Britain. It is a matter of agreement, and not of arbitration.

If she will agree with us, and Russia, too, for that object, then closing her ports and our ports to the entry and shipment of contraband sealskins will make it necessary for illegal cargoes to go around to London (where all sealakins must go for profitable sale) by Suez or Panama, a long journey in heated waters, which will ruin any schooner's cargo if undertaken. The salted skins taken to the Chinese market will not pay the expenses of the pelagic sealer. In short, these skins must eventually all go to London if sold so as to bring profit.

The Canadian sealers and Americans, too, have through their agents been during the last 10 years industriously trying to establish the fact of there being a distinct race of fur-scals in the North Pacific Ocean, which is represented by the herd seen off Vancouver Island every March and April; but I have repeatedly exposed the incorrectness of that claim. Then, again, I have been confronted in other quarters with the positive declaration that the destruction of the fur-seal would be a great benefit, after all, because these animals prey so extensively on food-fishes up and down the North-

I have had little trouble, however, in showing that the fur-seal is, in fact, the best friend that these food-fishes have. He is the sworn and active enemy of the dogfish (Squalus acanthias), which is in turn the most destructive agency to food-fishes in those waters that is known to man. You diminish the fur-seals in number, and as you do so you increase the number of dogfishes. One dogfish can and does destroy more food-fishes in the course of a season than 50-yes, a hundred-fur-seals will or can, because it gorges itself with the fry of these species, while the seal disdains such 'small deer," and takes the dogfish itself on

The fur-seal is not a distinct species from that known to the Russian rookerles or the Commander Islands. It is the same animal, but the difference in temperature over there. some 10° Fah. warmer, gives the Russian seals a lighter coat of fur, and hence they are not so valuable as the Alaskan pelts are. The record of the London sales which has

been made during the last 20 years declares that in all this time up to date no Alaskan skin has ever been taken in the Russian catch, and vice versa; no Russian seal has ever been taken on the Pribylov Islands. The difference in the value of the skins is that the Russian skins are from 40 to 60 per cent. less than ours. They are distinguished instantly at London, where the two kinds are sold side by side at public auction in the old Hudson Bay Company's warerooms.

The Russian for-seal herd spends its Winter months down among the Japan and Kurile the only difference of opinion on this score that | Islands. It leaves the Commander Islands, in | Bering Sea, every November, and returns to them next June and July. The herds never cross over in their Winter migrations, but each keeps to its side of the great Pacific Ocean.

Read "Better than a Pension." See page 4

Pension Frauds in Pennsylvania,

U. S. Marshal Paring, of the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania, made an arrest near Montrose on Saturday evening that has caused considerable excitement in and about the towns of Susquehanna County. A number of pension frauds have been discovered in Auburn Center, Springville, and other places in Susquehanna County for over a year past. On Saturday the crime was fixed upon one George Billings, alias Louis Van Houten, and his sister, Emma Bolton, who lives at Auburn Center. In order to gain several thousand dollars in pension money they committed 17 forgeries and admitted their guilt as soon as the arrests were made. In one case they made an attempt to gain possession of a \$3,000 pension which the Government allowed their mother, Mrs. Phoebe Taylor. Among the persons whose names were forged to several papers were Prothonotary Titus-Worth and Clerk of Courts Ryan, of Montrose; County Commissioner Stevens, of Susquehanna; A. P. Stevens, Justice of the Peace, of Great Bend, also the signature of the deceased father of William F. Hallman, General Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. and others. The prisoners were taken from Montrose to Scranton late Saturday night, where they were committed to prison in default of bail.

Suspicions Aroused,

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@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@ '91 (which will be renewed for '92), whereby this pelagic fleet was shut out from Bering Sea PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.

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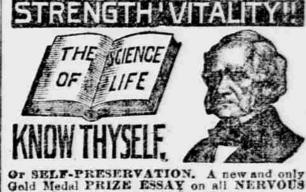


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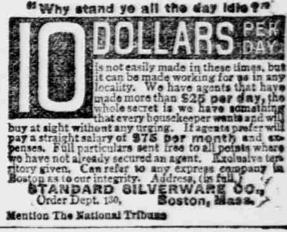
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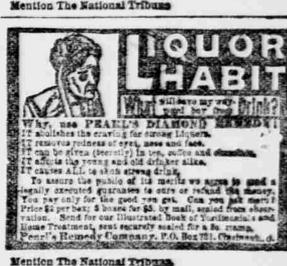
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